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**56. Nasser and the Communists**

The U. A. R. anti-Communist campaign is increasing in intensity as of the last week of March and is approaching the proportions of a Holy War. Nasser and other spokesmen, including the most influential Moslem divines, are attacking communism and Moscow as vigorously as they formerly attacked the West. For the first time, Arab nationalism and "positive neutralism", which Moscow professed to foster, are being used as weapons against the Soviets.

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### Background

In 1955 the Left-Wing Socialist and Right-Wing Socialist parties merged and formed what now constitutes the Japan Socialist Party (JSP). The left wing has, until recently, by numerical superiority and a more disciplined and organized action program supported by the majority of organized labor, exerted sufficient influence to control the policy direction and general activity of the party. An analysis of the last two general elections, wherein the JSP polled approximately one third of the popular vote, indicates that the JSP has, for all practical purposes, reached the limit of its electoral appeal which has been mainly to organized labor. The right wing of the party has always advocated the adoption of a broader "mass" party platform to include agrarian and small business groups which would enable the JSP eventually to gain control of the Government. The left wing has opposed such a change because it is very probable that the balance of power would then shift to the right, greatly moderating the JSP's political orientation. In December 1958, an article written by Professor Isuro SAKISAKA, a prominent left wing theoretician, charged that the merger in 1955 was a mistake and that the party has "tended to become a national, not a class party which it should be." A few days later, much to everyone's surprise, Mosaburo SUZUKI, chairman of the JSP, and leader of the major leftist faction, refused SAKISAKA's article, upheld peaceful parliamentary procedure, and defended the unification of the party in 1955. As a result, the JSP is now involved in a bitter controversy over the future course of the party.

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Parliamentary government in the Republic of Korea (ROK) is virtually at a standstill because of bitter feuding between President Rhee's Liberal Party and the opposition Democratic Party over the new National Security Law and the Local Autonomy Law, which were passed by the ROK National Assembly on 24 December 1958. The Liberal Party insists that these laws are designed to help the government eradicate communist subversion, which is allegedly on the increase. The security law permits the government to impose greater control over the press, freedom of assembly, etc. The autonomy law authorizes the government to appoint officials to county, city, and town posts which heretofore were elective offices. The Democratic Party claims that the security law is designed to muzzle criticism of the Liberal Party and the autonomy law was introduced to pave the way for complete political control of the ROK by the Liberal Party. The Democrats, who hold over 70 seats in the 233-seat assembly, were victims of strong-arm tactics of the hard core faction of the Liberal Party, who routed the Democrats from the Assembly and then unanimously passed the laws.

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59. The Status of Hungary

There are indications of Hungarian Government desire to normalize relations with the West. Hungarian Governmental attitude toward the Church has hardened. The Khrushchev supported Hungarian (or Munich) Government has re-established a rigid police state since the Red Army crushed the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. The threat of further rebellion has been effectively eliminated by brutal punishment including death for pro-Revolutionary sympathizers in "trials", many of which have been closed to the public. Many intellectuals still resist Party dictates but have been given repeated warnings to conform or suffer the consequences. The last vestige of the controlled liberalism which was permitted to flourish in the wake of the Revolution is being abandoned. Thanks to Soviet aid, Hungary's economy has improved; however, the regime is demanding more sacrifices from the still strongly anti-Communist population. A new drive to collectivize agriculture in order to surpass pre-Revolutionary goals has begun. Although the regime has consolidated its position significantly, it still has problems of Party discipline and regime charges that various shades of revisionists and "dogmatists" are active would indicate that Party dissension continues. The latest action by the UN was the condemnatory resolution in December 1958 and the appointment of Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand as the new rapporteur of the UN General Assembly on the problem of Hungary.

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60. Voluntary People's BrigadesF All Assets

On 9 March 1959, Tass announced that the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers had issued a decree on "the participation of workers in the maintenance of public order". This culminates a Soviet effort to end widespread disorders, generally characterized as "drunkenness and hooliganism". The Soviet press has reported that in some areas groups of "intoxicated hooligans" had taken over clubs, snack bars and other places, and remained unimpressed by repeated fines and confinement. In one town more than 300 man-days were lost in one single plant during October and November 1958. Obviously general drunkenness and worker absenteeism will seriously jeopardize the fulfillment seven-year economic plan. In order to give the new groups an aura of spontaneity and to present them as a "creative development of Marxism", two measures were taken: (1) In November 1958, trade union committees were urged to hold meetings. Resolutions were passed at these meetings demanding formation of voluntary workers' brigades to help maintain public order. Other factory meetings took place and regularly resulted in letters to the CPSU Central Committee, requesting that workers be encouraged to form groups for the maintenance of order. (2) Press articles began to portray these groups as a first step toward "the withering away of the State". The decree prescribes not only the maintenance of public order but also explanatory work among the population on "The rules of a Socialist Community". The "interim draft" probably was issued so that it could be propagandized at the USSR trade union congress which opened in Moscow on 23 March 1959.

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